

## Numbers 51-60

51	go-jū-ichi	ごじゅういち	五十一
52	go-jū-ni	ごじゅうに	五十二
53	go-jū-san	ごじゅうさん	五十三
54	go-jū-yon/shi	ごじゅうよん/し	五十四
55	go-jū-go	ごじゅうご	五十五
56	go-jū-roku	ごじゅうろく	五十六
57	go-jū-nana/shichi	ごじゅうなな/しち	五十七
58	go-jū-hachi	ごじゅうはち	五十八
59	go-jū-kyū /ku	ごじゅうきゅう/く	五十九
60	roku-jū	ろくじゅう	六十

## Numbers 61-70

61	roku-jū-ichi	ろくじゅういち	六十一
62	roku-jū-ni	ろくじゅうに	六十二
63	roku-jū-san	ろくじゅうさん	六十三
64	roku-jū-yon/shi	ろくじゅうし/よん	六十四
65	roku-jū-go	ろくじゅうご	六十五
66	roku-jū-roku	ろくじゅうろく	六十六
67	roku-jū-nana/shichi	ろくじゅうなな/しち	六十七
68	roku-jū-hachi	ろくじゅうはち	六十八
69	roku-jū-kyū/ku	ろくじゅうきゅう/く	六十九
70	nana-jū	ななじゅう	七十

## Practice

<b>ba</b>	<b>ば</b>	ばら ばいきん	<b>bara</b> <b>baikin</b>	<b>rose</b> <b>bacteria, germs</b>
<b>bi</b>	<b>び</b>	ビデオ びじん	<b>bideo</b> <b>bijin</b>	<b>video</b> <b>beautiful</b>
<b>bu</b>	<b>ぶ</b>	ぶた ぶんしょう	<b>buta</b> <b>bunshoo</b>	<b>pig</b> <b>sentence</b>
<b>be</b>	<b>べ</b>	べんごし べんとう	<b>bengoshi</b> <b>bentoo</b>	<b>lawyer</b> <b>lunch box</b>
<b>bo</b>	<b>ぼ</b>	ぼく ぼち	<b>boku</b> <b>bochi</b>	<b>I, me (informal)</b> <b>graveyard</b>

## Practice

da	だ	だいこん だんち	daikon danchi	radish apartment blocks
ji	じ	じびき じしょ	jibiki jisho	reference book dictionary
zu	づ	—	—	—
de	で	でんわ でんち	denwa denchi	phone battery
do	ど	どうろ どろぼ	douro dorobo	road thief

## Practice

*Watashi no ----- desu.*

pen

ペン

enpitsu

えんぴつ

kaban

かばん

shōsetsu

しょうせつ

kyōkasho

きょうかしょう

kagi

かぎ

kasa

かさ

megane

めがね

## Expressions

Sō desu

*That's right*

*What you are saying is right*

Arigatō gozaimasu

*Thank-you very much*

# Hiragana Set – 1 Stroke order

n	w-	r-	y-	m-	h-	n-	t-	s-	k-		
ん N	わ WA	ら RA	や YA	ま MA	は HA	な NA	た TA	さ SA	か KA	あ A	-a
	い WI	り RI		み MI	ひ HI	に NI	ち CHI	し SHI	き KI	い I	-i
		る RU	ゆ YU	む MU	ふ FU	ぬ NU	つ TSU	す SU	く KU	う U	-u
	え WE	れ RE		め ME	へ HE	ね NE	て TE	せ SE	け KE	え E	-e
	を WO	ろ RO	よ YO	も MO	ほ HO	の NO	と TO	そ SO	こ KO	お O	-o

Kanji

七

Nana

なな

**seven**

(strokes – 2)

八

Hachi

はち

**eight**

(strokes 2)

九

Kyū/ku

きゅう、く

**nine**

(strokes 2)

十

Jū

じゅう

**ten**

(strokes 2)



# Mo

Particle "mo" is added to the subject or topic in place of "wa" when the topic might change but the statement about the topic is the same as stated earlier. "Mo" is equivalent to "also," "too", and "even" in English. While "mo" can replace topic marker "wa" in a sentence, it is not possible for "wa" to replace "mo". It is used in affirmative, interrogative and negative sentences.

e.g. Watashi wa bengoshi desu. Tanaka san mo bengoshi desu ka.  
*I am a lawyer. Are you a lawyer, too, Mr. Tanaka?*

## Nan/Nani

These interrogative words are alternate forms of the same word and are equivalent to the English question word "what". Although there is no hard and fast rule about when and where to use these interrogative words, a few things have to be kept in mind.

a) "nan" is used before words starting with d/n/t

*e.g. nan no koto desu ka, nan to iimasu ka.*

b) "nan" is also used before an auxiliary number, or we could say that nan is followed by a counter.

*e.g. nan sai (age), nan kai (which floor)*

In other cases nani is used.

*e.g. nani iro (colour)*

Honorific "o" is used when asking someone's name, country and a number of other words, but it is important to remember that it is not to be used with your own name or the names of your family.

## No

Particle "no" indicates possession or ownership of a certain object or person to someone or someplace. Something is a possession of someone (mine, yours, ours). It always follows a noun or a pronoun.

e.g. Kaban wa watashi no desu

Isu wa gakkō no desu

Hon wa Rao san no hon desu

*Bag belongs to me.*

*The chair belongs to the school*

*The book belongs to Mr. Rao*

## Practice

pa	ぱ	パン ぱんや	pan panya	bread baker
pi	ぴ	ピーザ ピンク	pi-za pinku	pizza pink
pu	ぷ	プラスチック プール	purasuchikku pu-ru	plastic pool
pe	ぺ	ペンキ ペンチ	penki penchi	paint pliers
po	ぽ	ポスト ポット	posuto potto	mail pot

## Practice

<b>ga</b>	<b>が</b>	がっき がいじん	<b>gakkai</b> <b>gaijin</b>	musical instrument foreigner
<b>gi</b>	<b>ぎ</b>	ぎんこう ぎし	<b>ginkoo</b> <b>gishi</b>	bank engineer
<b>gu</b>	<b>ぐ</b>	ぐんじん グラブ	<b>gunjin</b> <b>gurabu</b>	soldier gloves
<b>ge</b>	<b>げ</b>	げんかん げた	<b>genkan</b> <b>geta</b>	main entrance door wooden sandals
<b>go</b>	<b>ご</b>	ごま ごみ	<b>goma</b> <b>gomi</b>	sesame garbage

## Pronunciation practice

aiue	あいうえ	papipapu	ぱぴぱぷ
oiue	おいうえ	hehihuho	へひふほ
kakikuke	かきくけ	tachitsute	たちつて
kekikuko	けきくこ	techitsuto	てちつと
sashisuse	さしすせ	neninuno	ねにぬの
sushisase	すしさせ	naninanu	なになぬ
tachitsuto	たちつと	mamimume	まみむめ
tochitatsu	とちたつ	memimumo	めみむも
dajizudo	だじずど	mamimume	まみむめ
babibabu	ばびばぶ	gagiguge	がぎぐげ
babibubo	ばびぶほ	gegigugo	げぎぐご
papipupo	ぱぴふぽ	zazizuzo	ざじずぞ

## Senmon

A noun meaning ones subject of study or specialisation. What one has studied or has expertise in.

### Dialogue

Kim: Tanaka san wa gakusei desu ka.

Tanaka: Hai, sō desu. Kin san mo gakusei desu ka.

Kim: Hai, watashi wa doboku-kō-gaku no gakusei desu.  
Tanaka san no senmon wa nan desu ka.

Tanaka: Watashi no senmon wa Kagaku desu.

## Vocabulary

<b>Akachan</b>	あかちゃん	baby
<b>Kodomo</b>	こども	children
<b>Onna no ko</b>	おんなのこ	girl
<b>Otoko no ko</b>	おとこのこ	boy
<b>Okaasan</b>	おかあさん	mother
<b>Otōsan</b>	おとうさん	father
<b>Imōto</b>	いもうと	younger sister
<b>Otōto</b>	おとうと	younger brother
<b>Onēsan</b>	おねえさん	elder sister
<b>Oniisan</b>	おにいさん	elder brother
<b>Obaasan</b>	おばあさん	grand mother
<b>Ojiisan</b>	おじいさん	grand father
<b>Okusan</b>	おくさん	wife



## Practice

za	ざ	ざんぎょう ざっし	zangyou zasshi	over time magazine
ji	じ	じんじゃ じんこう	jinja jinkou	Japanese shrine population
zu	ず	ずぼん ずるい	zubon zurui	trousers cunning
ze	ぜ	ぜんぶ ぜいきん	zenbu zeikin	all tax
zo	ぞ	ぞう ぞうり	zou zoori	elephant Japanese flat sandals